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ABSTRACT

The booklet contains brief information on nine January events celebrated by Puerto Ricans: New Year; Epiphany; and the birthdays of Betsy Ross, Eugenio Maria de Hostos, Dr. Martin Luther King, Benjamin Franklin, Edgar Allan Poe, William McKinley, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Designed as a teacher resource, the booklet includes brief biographical sketches of Betsy Ross, who made the first official United States flag; Eugenio Maria de Hostos, an advocate for women's education, labor unions, antislavery, and other pressing issues of his time; Martin Luther King, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964; Benjamin Franklin, a statesman, inventor, and founder of the first subscription library in the country; Edgar Allen Poe, one of America's greatest poets, short story writers, and literary critics; William McKinley, who served as U.S. President from 1896 to 1901; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who served as U.S. President from 1933 to 1945. Brief information is provided on the New Year and Epiphany in Puerto Rico. The booklet includes a list of 22 historical happenings in the month of January; several poems, including Edgar Allen Poe's "The Raven"; and various suggested learning activities, e.g., discussion questions, writing exercises, word scrambles, word searches, and vocabulary development activities. (NQA)

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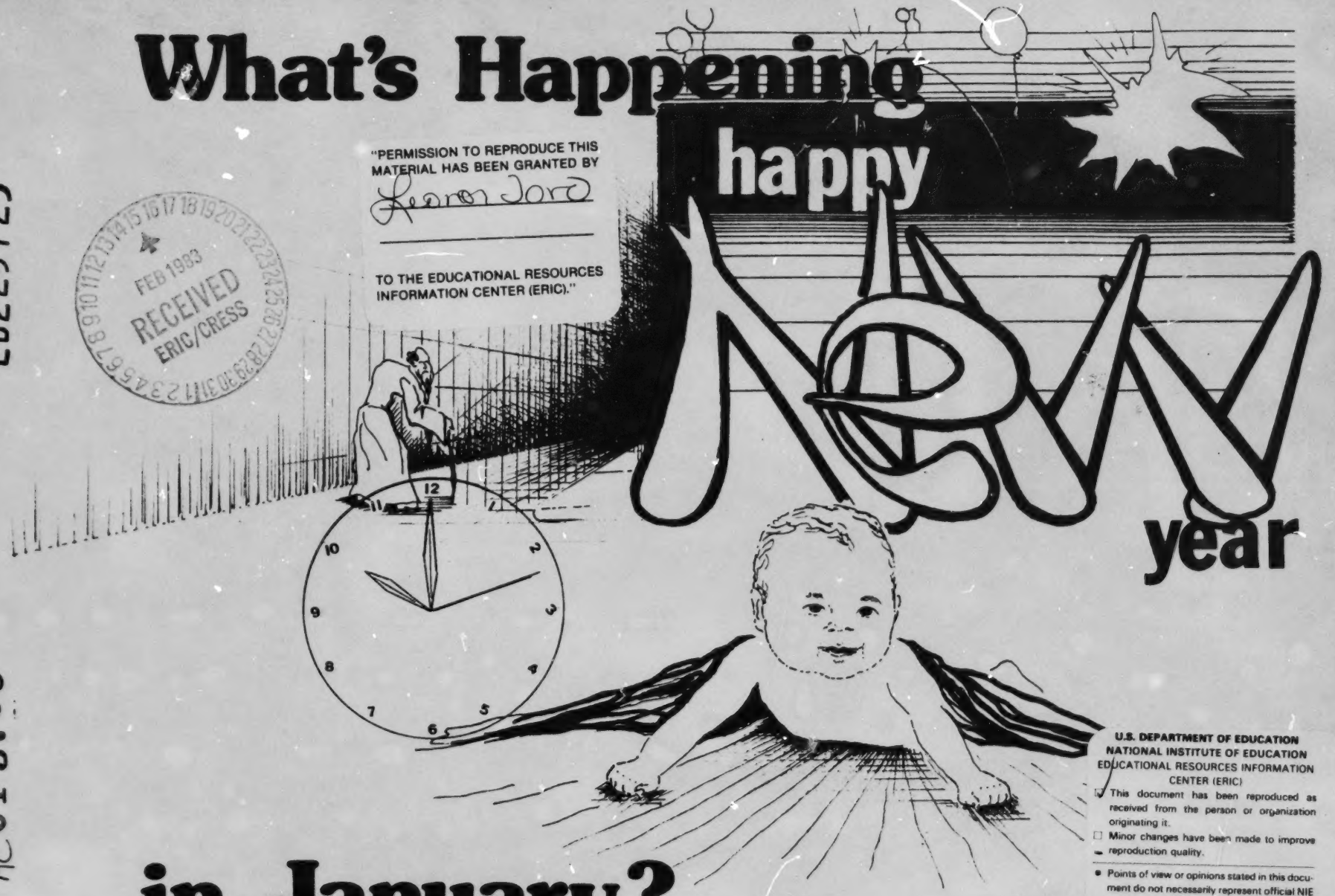
What's Happening in January?



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CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM
ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN JANUARY?

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"What's Happening" is designed as a resource for teachers' use only.

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What's Happening in January ?

1 New Year's Day
Paul Revere, Revolutionary War patriot, born 1735.
Flagmaker, Betsy Ross, born 1752.

3 Alaska was admitted to the Union as the 49th State, 1959.

4 Utah became the 45th State, 1896.

5 Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor of a State, Wyoming 1925.
In 1945, Congress designated January 5th as George Washington Carver Day to honor the black scientist who died in 1943.

6 Epiphany Day (Three Kings Day) celebrated in Puerto Rico as the last holiday of the Christmas season. Children receive toys and other gifts from the Three Kings who travel on camels.

7 Transatlantic commercial telephone service began from New York to London, 1927.

8 Amendment 11 to the Constitution, modifying the Supreme Court's power, proclaimed in 1798.

9 Connecticut ratified the Constitution, 1788.
Richard M. Nixon, 37th President of the United States, born in Yorba Linda, California, 1913.

11 Eugenio María de Hostos born in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico. In 1938, Latin American Nations declared him Citizen of America in recognition of his contributions.

12 John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, born 1737.

15 Martin Luther King, Jr., American civil rights leader, born in 1929.

17 Benjamin Franklin, American statesman and inventor, born 1706.

18 Daniel Webster, American statesman and inventor, born 1706.

19 Edgar Allan Poe, American author, born 1809.

20 Inauguration Day for the President every fourth year, beginning in 1937.

29 William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, born in Niles, Ohio, 1843. Kansas became the 34th State, 1861.

30 Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United States, born at Hyde Park, New York, 1882.

(World Book Encyclopedia)

New Year

Welcoming the New Year is one of the oldest and gayest customs celebrated the world over. Almost everywhere in the world, church bells ring, horns toot, whistles blow, sirens shriek.

New Year's Day is a time for entertaining, visiting and in many places, gift giving. Schools, offices and businesses are closed. Churches hold services on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day. The beginning of the year is thought of as a good time to make New Year's resolutions - to resolve to do better in the year just beginning than you did in the year just ending.

People in the United States observe the holiday by going to church, giving parties and attending places of entertainment on New Year's Eve. It is a time for hospitality and many people hold open-house receptions for their friends and family. Eggnog is a popular drink served on this occasion.

The New Book of Knowledge
Pages 208 & 209

ACTIVITY: Using - HAPPY NEW YEAR - How many words can you make? (at least 30)

		yam	war	
		yarn	warn	
		year	wear	
		yearn	weep	
		yew	yap	

any	ear	heap	awake	
appear	earn	hen	awe	
area	era	nap	happy	
ban	pear	pan	hear	
pan	pew	pen	near	
pap	new	pep	pear	
pew			rear	

ANSWERS: 11

(L. Toro)

JANUARY

Quotation: Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON

January, the first month of the year, is named for Janus, a Roman god. According to legend, Numa Pompilius added January and February to the end of the ten month Roman calendar, about 700 B.C. In 46 B.C., Julius Caesar added a day and made January the first month. The Norsemen named the month for Thor, their god of thunder and storms.

In the northern half of the world, January is the coldest month of the year. Nature is quiet. The birds travel less, many animals hibernate, sleep both day and night. Plants rest waiting for spring.

In the southern half of the world, January is usually the warmest month of the year. Plant life is growing and animals are active.

January Symbols:

The snowdrop is the special flower of the month. It often blooms in the snow. Some persons consider the Carnation the special flower. The Garnet is the January gem.

GRACE HUMPHREY

(World Book Encyclopedia)

12

13

JANUARY

January opens
The box of the year
And brings out days
That are bright and clear.
And brings out days
That are cold and gray,
And shouts, "Come see
What I brought today."

LELAND B. JACOBS

ICE

When it is winter time
I run up the street
And I make the ice laugh
With my little feet
"Crickle, crackle, crickle
Crrreet, Crrreet, Crrreet."

DOROTHY ALDIO

THAW

The snow is soft,
And how it squashes!
"Galumph, Galumph
Go my galoshes."

EUNICE TIETJENS

THE MITTEN SONG

"Thumbs in the thumb place
Fingers all together!"
This is the song
We sing in mitten-weather.
It doesn't matter whether
Mittens are wool,
Or made of finest leather
This is the song
We sing in mitten-weather:
"Thumbs in the thumb place,
Fingers all together."

MARY LOUISE ALLEN

Name: Betsy Ross (1752-1836)
Place of Birth: Philadelphia

Betsy Ross was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Samuel Griscom, a Quaker carpenter. In 1773, she eloped with John Ross, an upholsterer. Soon afterwards, Ross was killed. Mrs. Ross took over his shop and became known as an expert seamstress. In the years that followed, Betsy Ross was married twice. She was the mother of seven daughters.

Betsy Ross Legend according to her grandson William J. Canby:

Canby said that when he was eleven years old, his 84 year old grandmother told him the story of how she made the first official United States flag. A committee headed by General George Washington visited Mrs. Ross in June 1776. George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an uncle of Mrs. Ross' first husband, was a member of the committee. These men asked Mrs. Ross to make a flag according to the rough design they gave her. Washington wanted six-pointed stars on the flag, but the seamstress persuaded him to make the stars five-pointed. No proof has been found that this incident actually happened. But it is known that Betsy Ross was an official flagmaker for the Pennsylvania Navy. The stars-and-stripes design she may have sewn was adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777.

Betsy Ross Activity — Word Search — Things You See On Flags

The list of words below is of things you see on flags. Locate them in the word search puzzle. They can be found horizontally, vertically, diagonally or backwards.

T A S E L G N A T C E R
R S B S Y M B O L S E C
I U A E G N A R O D L Y
A N N F R C L E A V E S
N S I K E I S S G S W H
G R M C E R R T O T O J
L E A A N C O A O R R L
E H L L M L L R D I D F
S T S B O E O S Y P S T
Q A R T U S C S T E U I
V E W L A B I R D S X H
Y F B Z O O Y E L L O W

List of words:

animals
birds
black
blue
circles
colors
feathers
green
leaves
orange
rectangles
red
stars
stripes
sun
symbols
triangles
white
words
yellow

(L. Toro)

Epiphany - January 6

On the eve of January 6, the children on the island of Puerto Rico look forward to a visit from the Three Kings. The necessary work is done.

A box full of fresh cut grass is placed under their beds for the camels of the Three Kings. A list is in the box telling the Kings what to leave. That evening, the parents point to the sky to three little stars and tell the children, "It is time to go to bed, the Kings are on their way!"

The folklore about the Three Kings Day is very rich. Since the Kings are also magicians, they will turn into tiny ants so as not to make any noise when they visit and deliver the gifts.

Three Kings Day is not just a celebration for children. On the day before, musicians go from house to house singing about the Kings and people give them an "aguinaldo" (gift). You can see groups of children and adults dressed as the Three Kings, visiting friends and relatives and bringing them music.

The name of the Three Kings are: Kaspar, Melchior and Balthazar. Melchior is the black King who wears a turban instead of a crown. He is the most generous of the three and you hope he is the one that leaves you presents.

(L. Toro)

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Name: Eugenio Maria de Hostos
Date of Birth: January 11, 1839
Place of Birth: Barrio Cañas, Mayagüez
Puerto Rico
Died: August 11, 1903

Eugenio Maria de Hostos was born on January 11, 1839 in the village of Rio Cañas, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

He started school in San Juan, Puerto Rico. As a young man, he went to Spain to study law but quit school to dedicate himself to the struggle for independence of the Antilles. Hostos wrote of his ideals - how the Antilles should be independent from Spain yet share a bond of understanding, love and common interest.

His dream was the creation of a confederacy among the Antilles. He also believed that all nations in America should share on that bond of unity and cooperation.

He paid dearly for his beliefs of self government for the island of Puerto Rico. Hostos believed that the people have the right to choose their own government.

His travels took him to Spain seeking the abolition of slavery. He went to Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Columbia, Brazil, Santo Domingo and Venezuela as an advocate for women's education, labor unions, antislavery and other pressing issues of his time.

During his visit to Latin America, he wrote books about education, morality, law and other subjects.

Eugenio Maria de Hostos died on August 11, 1903 in the Dominican Republic. In 1938, the Latin American nations declared him Citizen of America. His birthday is a legal holiday in Puerto Rico and in many Latin American countries.

Hostos' Ten Commandments

1. Give me the truth and I will give you the world.
2. Be the strictest judge of your own actions and no one could bribe you to judge others.
3. You will be just if you do not judge others because of what people say about them or about yourself.
4. If you cannot be just because of your nature, be so through your pride.
5. If you want to know what justice is, let injustice pursue you.
6. Life is the fulfillment of a duty.
7. There are complete men and incomplete men, if you would be a complete man, put all your soul's strength into all your life's actions.
8. Truth and goodness follow the same path. Those that seek truth find goodness.
9. Fools are the accomplices of the cunning.
10. Of all the pleasure I know, none compares to the feeling of righteousness.

Quotes by Hostos

1. "To be a man is the most extraordinary thing among the ordinary things of this earth."
2. "Lend your light to the blind. Why should the wickedness of men irritate you, when it is only blindness?"
3. "By educating women to use all their brains, men will not only be just, but will also insure the future of a new social order in which women will apply their intelligence and warm feelings to the problems of living. Men are fools to entrust the upbringing of their sons, whom they expect to grow up to love freedom, to women who have never known freedom themselves."

(L. Toro)

Eugenio Maria de Hostos Citizen of the Americas Activity: Countries in America

Unscramble the names of the countries listed:

I.
1. X O C I M E
2. A U C E R O D
3. A Z B I R L
4. P U R E
5. A N D A C A
6. L I C H E
7. B A U C
8. G O B O T A
9. M A N A P A
10. T I I A H
11. M A I J A C A
12. R A S D U H O N

I. ANSWERS: 1.MEXICO, 2.ECUADOR, 3.BRAZIL, 4.PERU, 5.CANADA, 6.CHILE, 7.CUBA, 8.TOBAGO 9.PANAMA, 10.HAITI, 11.JAMAICA, 11.HONDURAS

II. Name the capitals of the following countries:

1. Guatemala
2. Nicaragua
3. Columbia
4. Argentina
5. Uruguay
6. Bolivia
7. United States
8. El Salvador
9. Costa Rica
10. Puerto Rico
11. Venezuela
12. Paraguay

II. ANSWERS: 1.Guatemala, 2.Managua, 3.Bogota, 4.Buenos Aires, 5.Montevideo, 6.Sucre and LaPaz 7.Washington D.C., 8.San Salvador, 9.San José, 10.San Juan, 11.Caracas, 12.Asuncion

III. Languages spoken in the following countries:

1. Trinidad and Tobago
2. Dominican Republic
3. Brazil
4. Canada
5. Guyanas
6. Haiti

III. ANSWERS: 1.English, 2.Spanish, 3.Portuguese, 4.English and French, 5.French, Dutch, English 6.French

(L. Toro)

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
(1929-1968)

Dr. Martin Luther King, Black America's beloved prophet of love, peace, and brotherhood, had a short life. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929. His mother was a schoolteacher. His father and grandfather were pastors of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. At no time did he suffer from want or hunger, but he became a leader of those who did.

He did not intend to become a minister. He felt that the ministry was beyond him. However, he was greatly influenced by the President of Morehouse College. So in 1947, he was ordained in his father's church.

In 1954, he chose to go as pastor to the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. This was to become the center of racial unrest. Dr. King himself was a gentle person, an admirer of Gandhi of India. Although he had a firm belief in non-violent action, he suddenly found himself in the midst of a Black revolt against the injustice of segregation on public busses in Montgomery. He had a personal magic and a beautiful flow of words that charmed people of all races. One could not hear him speak without being moved. Human emotions swept him into the leadership of those who wanted to eliminate segregation, injustice and discrimination by peaceful means.

He won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964, after his famous "I-had-a-dream" speech. Without his leadership, the demonstrations and marches could so easily have become riots of violence and bloodshed. The greater his power over people, the more he was loved, and the more he was hated by those who opposed his goals.

Dr. Martin Luther King died a martyr for Black America, killed by an assassin's bullet on April 4, 1968.

.....

In most classrooms, Dr. King is likely to become a hero for all people. He was a very magnetic speaker; his words simply flowed and swayed all hearers, except those so deeply prejudiced that they could not hear what he said.

It is quite likely that many classrooms will spend a week or so on Dr. King's life either the week of his birthday on January 15 or the week of his death on April 14.

It might be interesting to some student who doesn't like all of his given names to know that Dr. King was named Michael Lewis but when he was about six, his father changed his own name to Martin Luther and at that time Junior's name was changed too.

The young car lovers will be pleased to note that Martin arrived at Boston University with a new green Chevrolet, a gift from his father, and there he met Miss Coretta Scott, who was in the Boston Conservatory of Music. She had no intention of becoming a minister's wife, but she was attracted to young King and his new car!

The Kings had four children: Yolanda Denise, Martin Luther III, Dexter and Bernice Albertine.

Dr. King was killed on a motel balcony about 6:00 P.M. in Memphis, Tennessee. His alleged assassin was a man named James Earl Ray. Most people think that the whole story of the plot has not yet been told.

Dr. King is gone, but not his ideals or his hopes for his people. His influence is probably greater now that it would have been if he had lived. Robert Kennedy said at his death: "Dr. King dedicated himself to justice and love...He gave his life for that principle, and it is up to those of us who are here...to carry out that dream..." Many feel this way.

G A N D H I X Y R E Z E N E B E
B R O T H E R H O O D W P T S G
S A N B D F S Y R T S I N I M E
N M V E T A M S I R A H C O O L
O L I F G C A T T L X P Q U I L
I T O C O R D A I N E D T P E O
T F L D O O L B F S F P C V S C
A D E X T E R A V E N U E D E E
R B N Y A R N S Y I S H E G G S
T A T Z L U D V S T O H I D E U
S M A A L C A S E N S H A P L O
N A C T O D A H I D O O C K S H
O R T H V S P O O L K L H R H E
M T I R S O B O Y C O T T I N R
E Y O A R D L O T A B W X Y Z O
D R N P Z B Y R E M O G T N O M

ACTIVITY: WORD PUZZLE

Locate the words listed below in the word search puzzle-

prophet
Ebenezer
ministry
Dexter Avenue
non-violent action
Montgomery
martyr
bloodshed
brotherhood
ordained
Morehouse College
Gandhi
charisma
boycott
assassin
demonstrations

MARTIN LUTHER KING

If you agree with any entire statement below, write YES in front of the number. If you disagree with any part of it, write NO. You may have to do some reading in the library to answer.

_____1. Martin Luther King always wanted to be a minister.

_____2. Martin was an excellent student in school.

_____3. His mother, Alberta Williams, was a schoolteacher.

_____4. His father shared a pulpit with his own father.

_____5. Martin had many brothers and sisters and was very poor.

_____6. Martin skipped the 9th and 12th grades to go on to college.

_____7. A good education makes a good boy even better.

_____8. Martin married another schoolteacher, Miss Coretta Scott.

_____9. Martin's wife persuaded him to become a minister.

_____10. Coretta was studying music when she met Martin.

_____11. In 1954, the Kings, as pastor and wife, went to the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama.

_____12. They named one of their sons Dexter.

_____13. Rosa Parks, a seamstress, refused to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man, December 1, 1955.

_____14. December 5 was the beginning of a boycott of public busses by the Negroes of Montgomery for over a year.

_____15. Boycott means they refused to ride on the busses.

_____16. This resulted in violence and bloodshed.

_____17. This resulted in desegregation of the busses.

_____18. A leader like Dr. King is said to have charisma.

_____19. Charisma means charity.

_____20. Charisma means great personal charm and leadership.

_____21. Dr. King did not win the Nobel Prize for Peace, but he did win the Spingarn Medal for his leadership during the boycott.

(Answers to questions...MARTIN LUTHER KING)

1. No (He did not want to be a minister. He was influenced by the President of Morehouse College.)
2. Yes. He even skipped the 9th and 12th grades to graduate from high school at age 15.
3. Yes.
4. No. His father shared a pulpit with Albert's father (his father-in-law.)
5. No. He had only one brother, Albert Daniel, and one sister, Christine. They were never poor.
6. Yes.
7. Yes (Accept student's idea. He may disagree.)
8. No. Miss Coretta Scott was a musician, not a schoolteacher.
9. No. See answer to Number 1.
10. Yes.
11. Yes.
12. Yes.
13. Yes.
14. Yes.
15. Yes.
16. No. King was non-violent in all his protests.
17. Yes (Segregation of busses was declared unconstitutional in November 1956. The Montgomery busses were actually desegregated for the first time on December 21, 1956.
18. Yes.
19. No.
20. Yes.
21. No. Dr. King won the Nobel Prize in 1964. He also won the Spingarn Medal in 1957.

35

36

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

by Sarah B. Topkins

D is a dream
Which a man once had.
He followed in peace
The footsteps of his dad.

R is the robe
Of the preacher he wore,
Like his grandfather
And father before.

M is for Martin
Whose last name was King.
He believed in freedom
Above everything!

A for Atlanta,
His city of birth.
He grew up to be
A man of great worth.

R is for reading.
He read all he could,
But he saw black people
Were not understood

T for his talks--
For men had been
Judged not by value
But color of skin.

I is for interest
In making things right
For his own people
To be equal with white.

N is for needs
That he saw everywhere
For poor and oppressed
He pleaded good care.

L is for laws
Being equal for all.
He asked civil rights
As he stood up tall.

U is for urgent
Though weary of waiting
He preached love and peace
Instead of hating.

T is for tact
And diplomacy too.
He spoke for the Black
And followed through.

H is for hoping
Dreams would come true,
Believing in freedom,
Doing all he could do.

E is for equal
Chances for all.
In schools and colleges
There'd be no wall.

R is for rights
And fair laws in our land
Which blacks and whites
Could understand.

K is for kindness.
He was thoughtful, true
He loved his country
As great heroes do.

I is the image
Of a man who was great,
Fighting bravely in peace,
And aware of his fate.

N is for Nobel,
The peace prize he won.
Marching with his people
'Til the setting sun.

G is for greatness.
He died for his dream--
A warrior who fought
With peace as his theme.

J is for justice
Our country must give,
For every man
Has a right to live.

R is for remember
We honor his day;
On January fifteenth
Our flag we display.

NOTE:
This poem can be used for a program presentation. Place letters for the name Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on separate cards and let children hold the letters (cards) as they present the poems.

(Pages 13-18 were contributed by: Ms. Lottie Miles)

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Use this pattern and cut out silhouettes from black construction paper. The silhouettes can be used to make a border for bulletin boards or to place on booklet covers.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968)

Although he was not the only leader of the Civil Rights Movement, one finds it hard to think of the struggle for the rights of blacks in America without first thinking of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1929, the son and grandson of Baptist ministers, Martin Luther King, Jr., unlike many Southern blacks, grew up in relative comfort. His childhood was cushioned by the wealth and education of his parents. Originally named Michael Lewis King, the bright and gifted student renamed himself Martin Luther after the famous German religious reformer. His teachers were certain from the start that Martin would likewise be destined for fame. But in what field? As a black man in the South, the most viable way to help his people was not through a professorship at a Negro University or as a physician at a hospital. Martin knew that as a minister he could best gain the confidence of his people. Martin spent his undergraduate days at Morehouse University at Atlanta and went on to study at Crozer Theological Seminary and Boston University.

Martin Luther King, Jr. rose to national prominence during the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955. Rosa Parks, a black woman who worked long hours as a seamstress, refused to give up her seat to a white man as was the law and custom. Her arrest pricked the conscience and anger of her fellow black citizens as well as that of many white people in the South who saw that an end to segregation was both necessary and right.

King, with the help of the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, a loyal friend and co-worker, helped to organize a successful boycott of the city's bus company. During the boycott, King was arrested. But this did not shake the courage and determination of his followers. For months black people walked to work, to school, to church, and the shopping center. Buses in the black community were virtually empty, thus crippling the bus company's finances. By December, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of Montgomery buses.

The use of the boycott was fashioned after the method of non-violence practiced by the great Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi who said, "Things of fundamental importance to people are not secured by reason alone, but have to be purchased with their suffering." Through the public suffering of blacks as they walked proudly through the streets, the mind of an indifferent and intolerant South opened where reason had failed. The success of the Montgomery Boycott led to the establishment of the Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC) with Martin Luther King as one of its founders.

The historic March on Washington in August, 1963, provided another opportunity for King's leadership. With the help of other Civil Rights leaders such as A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and James Farmer and other activists groups such as Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 200,000 people, black and white, marched on Washington, D.C. before the Lincoln Memorial to urge Congress to pass the pending Civil Rights Legislature. In 1964, the bill became law.

At the age of 35, Martin Luther King received the Nobel Peace Prize and was heralded as the most outstanding individual in the world who championed man's struggle for peace and human justice. The monetary proceeds from this award were donated to the civil rights movement.

The Viet Nam War forced King to look beyond the plight of the black man. King began to see the need to speak out against his country's participation in a war that threatened the self-determination of Southeast Asia. Tolerated as the leader of black causes by many white sympathizers, King's popularity now waned. Soon he found his character questioned, his accomplishments belittled by those who felt he was tampering with unfamiliar issues. His phone was tapped, his family harassed and embarrassed by gossip and innuendoes about King's integrity. His dutiful wife Coretta and children Yolanda, Martin III, Dexter, and Bernice did not falter in their trust of the courageous man they loved. They had withstood the intimidation of firebombings of their house, now they could withstand this new menace.

Dr. Martin Luther King's career was brutally cut short by an assassin's bullet while he stood on the balcony outside room 306 at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968. The world quaked at the news of his death. The "King" was dead and there would not be one to replace his throne so quickly or so wholly.

Martin Luther King is dead, but his dream lives on in the hearts of all people of goodwill across the country and the world. At his memorial site, his followers can still hear his prophetic words echo throughout the land: "I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

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Bennett, Lerone What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company, 1964.

King, Coretta Scott My Life with Martin Luther King. New York: Herald, 1969.

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Pages 19-22 were contributed by:
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Teacher of English
Grades 9-12

A C D C R X Y N Z I H D N A G
T H G O O L P O W C P R O M M
M A N S S A A B O Y C O T T O
T R I N A C T E G G D E F G N
B A B O P A E L F R A N S I T
E C M O A B R P A S T E I L G
E T O N R O I E M N O R H T O
S E B O K L W A R M T O P U M
U R E T S A N C A B L A M Z E
O U R U Y S W E T A B B E R R
H G I H C H R P T E H O M E Y
E T F L O S S R E X X P L S T
R O C X D G O I R O W E L E E
O M N I P O M Z O O L G D A D
M Y S K I N O E C G S T V W R

CLUES:

1. Birthplace of Martin Luther King
2. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (acronym)
3. Wife's Name
4. Prize received by King.
5. Refused to give up her seat
6. Black University in Atlanta, Georgia.
7. First name of Reverend Abernathy.
8. King was a follower of this Indian Leader.
9. Method used by King.
10. Where King was assassinated (City).
11. City in Alabama.
12. Violating ones rights through surveillance.
13. Form of intimidation.
14. What you should judge a person by.
15. What you should not judge a person by.

WORD SEARCH PUZZLE: Answer the questions below and then locate the answers in the puzzle. You will find them horizontally, vertically, diagonally or backwards.

ANSWERS:
1. Atlanta
2. SCLC
3. Coretta
4. Nobel Peace Prize
5. Rosa Parks
6. Morehouse
7. Ralph
8. Gandhi
9. boycott
10. Memphis
11. Montgomery
12. wiretap
13. fire bombing
14. character
15. skin

Name: Benjamin Franklin
Date of Birth: January 17, 1706
Place of Birth: Boston, Massachusetts
Died: April 17, 1790

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was the 15th child and youngest son in a family of 17 children.

Franklin attended school in Boston for only two years. He proved himself excellent in reading, fair in writing and poor in arithmetic. Josiah Franklin decided he could not afford further education for his youngest son. He kept him home after the age of ten to help cut wicks and melt tallow in the candle and soap shop.

Franklin's school ended, but his education did not. He believed that "the doors of wisdom are never shut", and continued to read every book that he could get. He worked on his writing style until his prose became clear, simple and effective. The boy also taught himself the basic principles of algebra and geometry, navigation, grammar, logic and the natural sciences. Additionally, he studied and partially mastered French, German, Italian, Spanish and Latin.

Benjamin Franklin was a jack of all trades and a master of many. No other American, except possibly Thomas Jefferson, has done so many things so well. During his long and useful life, Franklin concerned himself with such matters as statesmanship, soapmaking, bookprinting, cabbage-growing and the rise of tides and the fall of empires. He also invented an efficient heating stove and proved that lightning is electricity.

As a statesman, Franklin stood in the front rank of the men who built the United States. He was the only man who signed all four of these key documents in American history: the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Alliance with France, the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain and the Constitution of the United States.

Many historians consider him the ablest and most successful diplomat that America has sent abroad.

Franklin led all men of his day in the study of electricity. As an inventor, he was unequaled in the United States, until the time of Thomas Alba Edison. People still quote from Franklin's Sayings of "Poor Richards Almanac" and read his autobiography. Franklin helped establish Pennsylvania's first University and its first public hospital.

Thomas Jefferson hailed him as "the greatest man and ornament of the age and country in which he lived".

Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790.

Benjamin Franklin Activity - Put the Following Events in Chronological Order:

(Chronological-arrange according to the order of time.)

1. (1771-1790)	Benjamin Franklin begins writing his autobiography.
2. (1731)	Benjamin Franklin founded the first subscription library in the country.
3. (1752)	Flying a kite during a storm, he proved that lightning is a form of electricity.
4. (1790)	Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790.
5. (1733-1758)	During the years 1733 to 1758, Franklin published his "Poor Richards Almanac".

(L. Toro)

51

52

Name: Edgar Allan Poe
Date of Birth: January 19, 1809
Place of Birth: Boston, Massachusetts
Died: October 7, 1849

Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts. His father deserted his family and his mother died before he was three years old. John Allan, a tobacco exporter in Richmond, Virginia and his wife Frances, raised Poe as a foster child, but never legally adopted him.

In 1826, Poe entered the University of Virginia where he was an excellent student. His foster father sent him barely enough money to live. Poe gambled to try to win money for books and clothing. His resulting debt caused Allan to withdraw him from the University.

Edgar Allan Poe's literary career began with two volumes of poetry: Tamerlane and Other Poems (1827) and Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems (1829). He was one of America's greatest poets, short-story writers and literary critics. Among his works are: "The Raven", "The Fall of The House of Usher" and "The Masque of the Red Death". Poe influenced many later writers, including T.S. Eliot, André Gide, James Joyce and many others.

His death was a mystery. Poe was found lying outside a voting place on October 3, 1849. Four days later, he died in a hospital without regaining consciousness. The cause of death remains unknown.

55

THE RAVEN

by Edgar Allan Poe

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and
weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore-
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tap-
ping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door-
"Tis some visiter," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber
door-
Only this and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December;
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the
floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; -vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow-sorrow for the lost
Lenore-
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name
Lenore-
Nameless *here* for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me-filled me with fantastic terrors never felt be-
fore;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating
" 'Tis some visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door-
Some late visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door;-
This is it and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you" -here I opened wide the
door;-
Darkness there and nothing more.

56

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, "Lenore?"
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word, "Lenore!"
Merely this and nothing more.

Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon again I hear a tapping somewhat louder than before.
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore-
Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery explore;-
'Tis the wind and nothing more!"

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately Raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door-
Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door-
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
"Thought thy crest be short and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient Raven wandering from the Nightly shore-
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so
plainly,
Though its answer little meaning-little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber
door-
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber
door,
With such name as "Nevermore."

But the Raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered-not a feather then he
fluttered-
Till I scarcely more than muttered "Other friends have flown
before-
On the morrow *he* will leave me, as my Hopes have flown
before."
Then the bird said "Nevermore."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden
bore-
Till the dirges of his Hope that melancholy burden bore
Of 'Never-nevermore.' "

But the Raven still beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust
and door;
Then, upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore-
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird
of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloating o'er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer
Swung by seraphim whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch," I cried, "thy God hath lent thee-by these angels he hath sent thee
Respite-respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore;
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!-prophet still, if bird or devil!-
Whether Tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted-
On this home by Horror haunted-tell me truly, I implore-
Is there- *is* there balm in Gilead?-tell me-tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!-prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us-by that God we both adore-
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore-
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

59

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting-
"Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!-quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, *still* is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted-nevermore!

(Variants)

1 while/as (*U*)
3 nodded/pondered (*G*); tapping/rapping (*G*)
4 rapping, rapping/tapping, tapping, (*G*)
9 sought/tried (*A, B, C, E, F, H, L, P*)
11 name/named (*Q, U*)
18 This it is/That it is (*C, L, N, U*); Only this (*Q*)
26 mortal/mortals (*W*)
27 stillness/darkness (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, U*)
28 Lenore?/Lenore! (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, U*)
31 Back/Then (*A, B, C, E, F, H, L, P*)
32 again I heard/I heard again (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, U*); somewhat/something (*W*)
39 a minute/an instant (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, Q, U*); a moment (*M*)
43 ebony/ebon (*Q*)
51 living human/sublunary (*A, C, E*)
55 the placid/that placid (*R*)
60 Then the bird said/Quoth the raven (*A, B, C*)
61 Startled/Wondering (*A, C*)
64 till his songs one burden bore/so, when Hope he would adjure (*A, B, C*); songs/song (*H*)
65 that melancholy/the melancholy (*D, E, F, H, L, P*; melancholy *changed in S, but the change erased; only* sa[d] *can be read*)
65 Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure – (*A, B, C*)
66 Of 'Never – nevermore.'/That sad answer, "Nevermore!" (*A, B, C*); 'Nevermore – ah, nevermore!' (*D, E*); Of "Nevermore" – of "Nevermore." (*F, H, L, P, Q*)
67 my sad fancy/all my sad soul (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, Q, R, U, W*); all my fancy (*S*,
73 This/Thus (*H, U*)
80 seraphim whose/angels whose faint (*A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N, P, Q, U*)
85 Quaff, oh quaff/Let me quaff (*A, C, E*)
105 demon's/demon (*A, B, C, E, F, H, K, L, P*)

Except for the punctuation after "Lenore" in line 28, where the introduction of the interrogation mark by Poe in *R* and *S* seems a significant change, no record is made here of the many variations in punctuation, capitalization, spelling – Griswold's text (*P*) is peppered with apostrophes, e.g., "ponder'd" – or the use of italics.

Source: Collected Works of
Edgar Allan Poe
Edited by:
Thomas Ollive Mabbott

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Name: William McKinley
Date of Birth: January 29, 1843
Place of Birth: Niles, Ohio
Political Party: Republican
Terms: 1897-1901
Died: September 14, 1901

William McKinley was born on January 29, 1843 in Niles, Ohio. He received his early education in public and private schools. After serving in the army during the Civil War, he studied law.

In 1876, McKinley was elected to the United States House of Representatives. A close friend, Mark Hanna, a wealthy industrialist, used his influence and financial resources to promote McKinley to the presidency. In 1896, he was elected President.

Under McKinley, the United States expanded its territory by annexing Hawaii. By the turn of the century, there was no doubt that the United States was a world power.

The Caribbean colony of Cuba revolted against Spain in 1895. A clamor arose in the United States for intervention in Cuba, but the President resisted the demand. The battleship Maine was sent to Havana Harbor for the stated purpose of protecting Americans lives and property on the island. On February 15, 1898, the Main blew up and Spain was blamed. Although the cause of the explosion has never been determined. McKinley finally bowed to the demand for war with Spain. United States naval forces defeated the Spanish fleets off the Philippines and in the Caribbean. Cuba was invaded and the United States was victorious over Spanish forces there.

As part of a treaty, Cuba was given the power of self-government. Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the island of Guam, became colonies.

During McKinley's first administration, the nation enjoyed prosperity. He won re-election easily.

While attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, at a reception on September 6, 1901, an anarchist Leon Czolgosz, shot the President. Czolgosz said he wanted "to kill a great ruler". McKinley died a week later and Theodore Roosevelt became President.

William McKinley

Activity: How many words can you make using the word I N D U S T R I A L I Z A T I O N?
(at least thirty-five words)

and	lair	razor	said	suit
ant	land	rind	sail	tail
arid	list	riot	sailor	tan
art	load	road	sand	tar
artist	lot	rot	solar	tin
dirt	noun	run	soul	toil
dour	raid	runt	stair	triad
dust	rail	rust	stand	trial

Put the following words in alphabetical order.

fleets	clamor	territory
treaty	colonies	won
prosperity	naval	expand
promote	army	law
financial	island	battle
ruler	war	invasion
victory	blame	week

(L. Toro)

Name: Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Date of Birth: January 30, 1882
Place of Birth: Hyde Park, New York
Terms: 1933-1945
Died: April 12, 1945

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882 in Hyde Park, New York. He was a distant cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, the country's 26th President.

Educated by tutors until he was fourteen, Roosevelt attended Groton preparatory school from which he graduated in 1900. He graduated from Harvard in 1903 and later studied law at Columbia University. He married Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin, in 1905.

Roosevelt was elected to the New York Senate in 1910. By 1920, he was a well-known Democrat and received the vice-presidential nomination that year.

A year later, he was stricken by polio and was left partially paralyzed. Following a strict schedule of exercise, he overcame the paralysis of his hands and back. But for the remainder of his life, he wore braces on his legs and had to use a cane or other assistance in order to walk.

Late in 1929 the stock market crashed. The following year, the deepest economic depression in the country's history set in. President Hoover and the Republicans were blamed for the disaster. More than twelve million people were unemployed by the summer of 1932.

Roosevelt was nominated as the presidential candidate for the Democrats at their convention in Chicago in 1932. In his campaign, he avoided specifics and promised a "new deal to lift the country out of the depression". Roosevelt won the election with a large majority of the popular vote and with 472 electoral votes.

After the election, the depression grew worse. Depositors began to take their money out of banks in an effort to protect their savings. As a result of the mass withdrawals, many banks collapsed. Once in office, Roosevelt declared a bank holiday. All banks were closed until each could be evaluated. The soundest banks then reopened.

Roosevelt next called Congress into a special session that became known as the "Hundred Days". In 99 days, the heavily Democratic Congress enacted legislation designed to counteract the depression.

Congress appropriated a half billion dollars for state and city relief programs. It established the Work Progress Administration (W.P.A.) to put people to work on such public projects as road building and school construction. It set up the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was designed to employ young men on conservation projects. As a further conservation measure, Congress authorized the construction of dams under the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). In an effort to increase farm incomes, it passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA). The New Deal marked an increasing government role in the economy.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The American Pacific Fleet was badly crippled, but not destroyed and the United States was now in World War II. Earlier in 1941, Germany and its ally, Italy, declared war on the United States. The strain on Roosevelt was obvious as 1944 began.

The voters elected him to a fourth term in November of that year. Then, on April 12, 1945, Roosevelt suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died.

WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

B	P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T	X	R
A	I	S	R	O	N	R	E	V	O	G	O
N	S	L	C	A	B	I	N	E	T	C	O
K	E	V	L	G	N	I	M	M	I	W	S
I	N	D	O	S	U	S	A	N	O	O	V
N	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	D	Y	E
G	T	O	T	O	X	P	O	L	I	O	L
M	O	N	E	Y	A	B	A	L	L	O	T
A	R	C	R	U	T	C	H	E	S	S	M
N	O	I	T	C	E	L	E	A	D	E	R
V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	W	A	R	E	E
U	N	E	M	P	L	O	Y	E	D	D	T

Activity: Words Related to Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration

(Words can be found horizontally, vertically, diagonally or backwards.)

Guide List:

1. American
2. ballot
3. banking
4. bills
5. cabinet
6. crutches
7. election
8. governor
9. leader
10. money
11. panic
12. polio
13. president
14. Roosevelt
15. senator
16. swimming
17. term
18. unemployed
19. victory
20. war

(L. Toro)